which the Prefect of the Seine had submitted to it on the occasion of the marriage of the Emperor. Fully admit-ting the suitableness of these propositions, the Commis-sion decided that a sum of 600,000fr. should be placed at the disposal of the Prefect, to be employed as follows 600,000fr. for the purchase of a diamond necklace to be offered to the future Empress in the name of the city of Paris, and 300,000fr. in different acts of charity. This atter sum will be devoted, 1st, to give marriage portions to twenty-eight couples chosen from among the poor inhabitants of the twelve arrondissements of Paris and of the two rural arrondissements of the department of the Seine; secondly, to redeem the tools of workmen pledged at the Mont-de-Piété; thirdly, to complete the work previously undertaken by the Municipal Commission on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire on 2d December last, of remitting to poor women the sums they owe to the Administration des Nourrices for their children; and, 4thly, in distributing assistance to the necessitous families inscribed at the Bureaux de Bienfaisance. In 1804 the toilette offered to the Empress cost 500,000fr., and the sums devoted to works of charity was 144,000fr. On Tuesday the members of the Municipal Commission waited on the Emperor, and had the honor of being presented to the future Empress, by whom they were most graciously received. The public edifices will be illuminated on Sunday even

ing, in honor of the marriage of the Emperor! The imperial cortege on Sunday, when repairing t Notre Dame to receive the nuptial benediction, will pursue, going and returning, the following route: Leaving the Palace of the Tuileries by the entrance of honor at the pavilion d'horloge, it will traverse the Court of the Tuileries, and enter upon the Place du Carrousel through the imperial Arch of Triumph; crossing the place, it will traverse the Louvre and enter the Court of the Louvre; thence by the Rue de Rivoli, just opened to the Hotel de Ville; passing in front of the Hotel de Ville, it will follow the quay Pelltier, bridge Norte Dame, quay Napo leon, and Rue d'Arcole, to the venerable Basilic.

After the ceremony the cortége will return to the Tuileries by the Rue d'Arcole, quay Napoleon, quay aux Fleurs, bridge au Change, and the quays of Megisserie, Bcole, Louvre, and Tuileries, to the place de la Concorde There the Emperor, with his Empress, will re-enter the Palace of the Tuileries by the gate du Pont-Tournant and the great alley of the Tuileries, in the same way as on his return last fall from the tour in the South, and on the 2d December on proclamation of the Empire.

An imperial decree organizes the household of the Em press by the appointment of the Princess of EssLing grand mistress, the Duchess of Bassano lady of honor, six ladies of the Palace, a grand master, a first chamberlain, a chamberlain, and an equerry.

An imperial decree, dated 24th January, confers on Prince Napoleon Joseph Bonaparte (son of Jerome) the title and rank of General of Division. This is done in consideration of our "well-beloved cousin's" title of French Prince conferred on him by the decree of 18th December, and in further consideration that, "being The amendments made to the bill by the Committee on placed upon the steps of the throne, he should be one of the Judiciary were explained by Mr. BRADBURY and its firmest supporters, and should consequently figure in the first ranks of the military hierarchy."

The Senate and the corps legislatif are convoked in regu-lar annual session for the 14th February next.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

Every steamer from Europe brings an account of the progress of the war which is now waging between Turkey and her revolted dependency, Montenegro. The latest accounts state that the Turks were about to invest it with an army of 30,000 men. It may not be generally known that this tract of country or district is only ninety square miles in extent, containing a population numbering not more than 100,000. It is a wild mountainous district in the province of Albania. The New Bedford Mercury gives the following account of the warfare which is waging to conquer this people :

"The two great arbiters of the destinies of Eastern Europe, Russia and Austria, are drawing into the conflict, and the 'Enstern question,' the perpetual puzzle of cabinets, bids fair to be revived. This is a sufficient apology for a word or two apon Montenegro and its people. They form, perhaps, the last fragment of the old Servian Kingdom, that once stretched from the Black Sea to the Adrianic, but now blotted from the from the Black Sea to the Adriance, but now blotted from the map of nations. In race they are distinct from the Ottoman people, as well as in their religion, which is that of the Greek Church. Something of the old republicanism of the early New England colony may find a parallel in them; for they are, in fact, a republic of small communities; each village having the right to be governed by its own assembly. The head of the capille Bladicka is both temporal and spiritual leader people, called Bladicka, is both temporal and spiritual leader—
is bishop and sovereign. The office is hereditary and in one
family, but cannot descend directly, as the priesthood requires
celibaey. The present Bladicka is like another great personage, 'the nephew of his uncle;' but, unlike the present
French Emperor, is a practised soldier, having been educated
to a military career before entering the church.

"Like most mountaineers, the Montenegrins are sharpshooters, using long guns that carry to a great distance, and
hardy, brave, and fierce, and burn with unquenchable hatred
against the Turks. Their land is a series of mountain peaks,
with deep valleys between, without roads, except rough and

against the Turks. Their land is a series of mountain peaks, with deep valleys between, without roads, except rough and scarce discernible paths abounding in fastnesses all but inaccessible to regular troops. Constantly annoyed by their incursions into its territory, the Porte has attempted to crush

them, and hence the present war.

"In the examples of similar attempts before alluded to, the long and coetly and doubtful struggle has been between such peoples and mighty nations in the prime of vigor, and assisted by all that exhaustless means and modern science can supply. Here they have only to contend with an effect monarchy, with irregular and feeble resources, and far behind the rest of Europe in warlike arts. The result, especially if the mediation of Russia and Austria be thrown into the scale of the Monte-cogrise, is hardly to be greatinged.

negrins, is hardly to be questioned.
"Meanwhile, we of the United States, who are so sympa thetically alive to every effort to maintain our own cardinal principle of the independence of every people who desire it, against the centralization of great Powers, cannot but look with interest at the brave struggles of these mountaineers, though their territory and numbers hardly would equal a single county

The "Uncle Tom" excitement in Paris appears to have just begun. Musard has composed a Schottische called Uncle Tom; Marx has published a quadrille, also called Uncle Tom; and M. Miohelet announces a "Pensee fugitive" entitled Eva ; liquorice is now called "Uncle Tom candy;" and a new play, founded on the story, has been produced at the theatre. Uncle Tom is a secondary character. He does not die in the piece, but gets off with a bastinado. The chief interest is centred in Eliza. The scenery is exceedingly splendid. The escape upon the worked out, have never been surpassed in any Paris thea-tre. The play will run a hundred nights easily. The Gaité produces its version in twelve acts; the Gymnase follows; then the Vaudeville; and then the Theatre Lyrique, with a drama set to music. The Palais Royal is preparing a parody of all of them, entitled "Unel

The necessity of appearing at the French Court in small-clothes has not only produced the greatest conster-nation in Paris among the slender-legged, but has demonstrated that there has been for the last generation or two a falling off in the physique of the Parisians, and a grow-ing tendency to spindleism in their shanks.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION .- We have just finished reading the very able and elaborate opinion of Judge WARDLAW, in the Court of Errors, as to the validity of recerding a deed after the expiration of six months. This opinion of the Court was delivered last December, in the oase of W. D. Steele, ordinary of Pickens district, against J. Mansell et al., Executors, &c. The case was argued three times in the Court of Appeals in Law, and once in the Court of Errors, before a full bench of Chancellors and Judges. It had been five or six years in Court.

The question decided in the case was, whether a deed not recorded in six months, but purt on record before a sale of the land by the sheriff, as the property of the vendor, was valid against the purchaser at sheriff sale, who had recorded his deed within the six months, and who had no notice of the previous sale by the vendor. It

who had no notice of the previous sale by the vendor. It was decided that the deed to the first purchaser was valid and good against the title of the subsequent purchaser at sheriff's sale. The Court held that the deed being recorded before the sheriff seale was notice to all the world. though not recorded within six months. After the first though not recorded within six months. After the first sale, Col. Hagood sued Cerbin, the vendor, and obtained judgment against him. After this judgment was obtained the deed from Corbin was put on record, some four years after its execution, but before the sale to Hagood. Had the opinion of the Court been different from what it is, it would have put in jeopardy a great many of the land titles in South Carolina. There are very few persons who do state of defence:

The PRESIDENT of the Secretary of War, made in compliance with a resolution calling for information as to the best mode, the shortest possible time, and the appropriations necessary to place the harbor of San Francisco in a state of defence:

The Engineer department submits the following estimate: To finish the defences in five years will require \$2,500,000: in four years, \$2,600,000: in three years,

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

IN SENATE.

The following memorials and petitions were presen nd appropriately referred:
By Mr. HAMLIN: From citizens of Maine who have been in the military service of the United States, asking odification of the bounty land law as will secur

one hundred and sixty acres to all who served in the In

one hundred and sixty acres to all who served in the Indian wars of 1798 and in the war of 1812.

By Mr. HALE: From legal voters in the State of Ohio, asking Congress to take such steps as it may think proper to urge upon all Governments in this world where religious liberty is not enjoyed the very great advantages that would be derived from such a blessing.

This petition (said Mr. H.) was enclosed in a private letter to me, in which they express the hope that those Governments may, in return for the very valuable suggestions given them as to religious liberty, urge upon our Government to give not only religious but civil liberty to the millions of slaves in this free and happy country.

The CHAIR. The motion to receive will lie on the table, that being the order in relation to all such petitions.

Mr. HALE desired to take issue with the Chair. There was nothing objectionable in the petition. It was in the private letter.

RECIPROCAL PRIVILEGES.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, re back the bill to regulate the rights of fishing, and disposing of the proceeds thereof, in and between the British North American Provinces and the United States, with some amendments, merely verbal, and said he was instructed by the committee to ask its immediate consideration, s he thought it could not lead to discussion.

Mr. MALLORY would like the bill to lie over until

morrow, as he had not had an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. DAVIS spoke of the importance of the bill—that it was a proposition to settle all difficulties relating to the fisheries on an entirely reciprocal basis; that was, to extend to the British the same rights and privileges that they grant to us. What was given to one was extended to the other; and, if our fishermen could stand such an arrangement, certainly he saw no reason for others to

Mr. MALLORY still objected to the consideration the bill. He alluded to other fisheries in the southern re-gion, and said he desired to offer an amendment. The bill was not taken up.

On motion by Mr. WADE, the Senate proceeded to co sider the House resolution for the relief of John P. Converse, of Ohio, and it was passed.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA

Mr. MILLER made an effort to take up his resolution in relation to the recognition by the United States Gov-ernment of the independence of Liberia, on which he deaired only to make a few remarks prior to referring it

of speeches on that occasion, and that the Senstor me not expect to be heard without being replied to.

THE FEE BILL. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. BRADBURY, pro

seeded to consider the bill from the House of Representa tives to regulate the fees of marshals, attorneys, the circuit and district courts of the United States.

adopted.

Mr. WALKER offered an amendment, the effect which was that it should not be lawful for any district or circuit judge of the United States to appoint or retain in office, directly or indirectly, any son, brother, or other relation of such judge, as clerk or deputy clerk of the

court of which he may be judge.

This amendment led to a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. WALKER, BRIGHT, BRADBURY, MAL-LORY, UNDERWOOD, SEWARD, and others participated

Mr. WALKER so modified his amendment as to make it less stringent, by striking out the words "or other re-lation," and demanded the yeas and nays; which were

Mr. BRIGHT moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting a clause giving the appointment of these clerks to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the

This motion led to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. BRIGHT, BUTLER, DOUGLAS, BADGER,

HALE, and others took part.

Mr. RUSK said he would vote against all amendments, irrespective of their merits, because he feared they might jeopard the passage of the bill in the other branch. It was intended to remedy great abuses, and for that reason he was for voting down all amendments save those made by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The vote was taken on Mr. BRIGHT's amendmen to the amendment, and it was lost.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. WALKER, and it was decided in the negative : Yeas 15,

The bill was reported to the Senate, the amendment engrossed, and the bill read a third time and passed.

MILITARY BILLS. The Senate then took up the bills relating to the army the first being the bill to repeal the several acts organizing the staff departments of the army therein mentioned, and to provide for the discharge of the duties thereof by a

detail of officers of the line. This bill, after some discussion, was laid on the table, on motion by Mr. RUSK.

The bill to improve the efficiency of the army of the United States, the bill to increase the efficiency of the artillery, and the joint resolution concerning the national defences were postponed until Monday next. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Several communications, made by the Departments i

conformity with law, were then laid before the House and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, by consent, the House proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the town of Belleview, in the State of Iowa, returned from the Senate

with amendments, and they were concurred in.

Mr. DUNCAN, by consent, from the Committee on
Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of John Miller;
which was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, Senate bill for

the relief of John Williams was taken up, read three times, and passed. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PREMONT.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the Senate for the relief of John Charles Fremont, late a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the United States, with the privilege of reporting upon the subject at any time, reported the same back with a verbal amendment.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, inquired what amount would probably be drawn under this bill? Mr. GORMAN replied that \$19,500 would be paid un

der this bill, should it be passed.

After debate between Messrs. PHELPS, FULLER,
Maine, LETCHER, RICHARDSON, and GORMAN— Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved the following a substitute for the bill :

"That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to pay to John Charles Fremont \$19,500, and deducthe same from the amount that may be found due said Fre mont on a final settlement of his accounts.

The debate was then continued at much length, and wa participated in by Messrs. BROWN, of Miss., TOOMBS, LETCHER, GORMAN, CAMPBELL, of Illinois, PRICE. ORR. McLANAHAN, and CARTTER.

Mr. ClaB moved to amend the substitute by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to require the Secretary of War to recognise the validity of the claims of said John Charles Fremont upon

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1853.

IN SENATE.

sance bureau is of opinion that, so far as regards arms nance bureau is of opinion that, so far as regards arms and ammunition, two bundred guns of not less than thirty-two pounds caliber, with such temporary fortifications as may be made of earth at short notice, would furnish quite a respectable means of defence for the harbor of San Francisco, as being available in less time than any other; that guns with all necessary equipments and ammunition may be placed in the city by the time that secure depots and magazines for their reception and preservation can be erected, which will take two years from the time the requisite appropriations become available. the time the requisite appropriations become available. The plan, however, must be regarded as a temporary expedient, that may be resorted to to meet an emergency, and not as a regularly proposed mode of defence for so important a post as San Francisco. To place it in good condition of defence would require permanent fortifications. He understands there are two projects under conideration: one of which will call for an armament of four nundred heavy seacoast cannon, (10 and 8-inch colum-inds,) the other two hundred and thirty guns of the same

biads,) the other two hundred and thirty guns of the same description. No matter what plan may be adopted, the first step should be to erect secure depots and magazines, which will require an appropriation of \$100,000, and two years from the time the appropriation becomes available. The temporary expedient for defence will require an immediate single appropriation of \$200,000. The permanent plan, which will require the lesser armament, will need an appropriation of \$373,100, in four equal portions annually, and five years time. The permanent plan with the greater armament will require \$655,300 and six years time; for the first year \$150,000, and the balance equally divided between the remaining five years.

Also, from the same, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 28th ultimo, calling for information as to the quantity and kind of coals contracted for by that Department or its agents; which was referred to the Com-

partment or its agents; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. [From these returns the ordinance office shows the pur-chase of 2,222 tons of anthracite and 1,770 tons of bitu-

minous—all believed to be American.

The quartermaster's department shows that 1,455 tons of anthracite were purchased by contract; of American bituminous there were purchased 12,510 barrels, and 2,806½ bushels; English, 135 bushels and 30 chaldrons.] RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT. The following memorials and petitions were presented

and appropriately referred:

By Mr. FOOT: From Col. Jas. S. French, of Virginia asking Congress to aid in placing in operation an improv-ed engine or railway invented by him, so as to test at the seat of the General Government the efficiency of the

Mr. F. said he had examined the invention with carand with very great interest, and had become entirely satisfied of the practicability of the plan, and of its ultimate complete success. He spoke of the great prac-tical ends to be attained by the machine in the overcoming of all grades with far greater security from being thrown off the track, from which might be in-ferred the vast saving of money in the grading of roads in rough and mountainous sections of country, as well as comparative security of life. He thought the inhe Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BUTLER intimated that there must be no monopoly its patronage, so far at least as to give it a full and satisfactory trial at this time, when the whole country was engaged in railroad building, and when they were at the very moment engaged in discussing various projects for a railroad to the Pacific coast by the aid of the General Government.

The memorial was referred to a select committee; and

Messrs. Foot, Rusk, Dawson, James, and Norbis were

RELIEF OF JOHN MILLER.

Mr. SEWARD read a letter from New York, and asked the Senate to indulge him by taking up a bill from the House of Representatives for the relief John Miller, as he would necessarily have to be absent for an hour or two this morning.

The bill was taken up, considered, and passed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD presented the credentials of the Hon. John B. Thompson, Senator elect from the State of Kentucky for six years from and after the 4th day of March, 1853; which were read. THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to bill to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853 The bill having been amended in several particulars-

Mr. GWIN moved further to amend by inserting an additional section, the effect of which was to give to California \$300,000 out of the moneys collected there for duties prior to her becoming a State.

This amendment led to a protracted discussion, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution re-affirming the Monroe doctrine, &c.; when Mr. DOUGLAS rose and addressed the Senate at grea ength, taking the ground that prompt action was better han declaratory resolutions.

Mr. CASS followed, sustaining his resolutions.

And the debate was further continued by Messrs BADGER and UNDERWOOD.

Mr. HOUSTON then obtained the floor, and the further consideration was postponed until Saturday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate adjourned.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indians, moved a suspension of the rules so as to enable the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill for the adjustment of claims to land that onflict with swamp lands selected; which motion be-

mg agreed to—
Mr. HALL, from that committee, reported the said bill
with several amendments, which he briefly explained. He
stated that in 1850 the General Government granted to
several States the swamp lands within their limits. After these grants had been made, the Government sold some of them to individuals, who located land warrants upon them. A conflict arose between the State and the individuals who had located these warrants. The Detitle, and consequently that all locations since the passage of the act were null and void. The individuals, however, who had located these warrants had in certain cases improved these lands, and the object of the bill was to confirm their titles to them, and permit the States to select other lands in lieu of those thus sold. Messrs. DAVIS, of Indiana, and JOHNSON, of Arkan-

sas, also explained the bill, and the subject was further debated at much length by Messrs. TOOMBS, JOHNSON, of Arkansas, MOORE, of Louisiana, JOHNSON, of Georgia, CLEVELAND, and others.

Mr. CLEVELAND moved to lay the bill on the table.

which motion was agreed to: Yeas 116, nays 50. Mr. ORR moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table which latter motion was agreed to: Yeas 115, nays 54.

On motion of Mr. STANLY, by consent, the House took
up Senate bill for the relief of Joseph Morehead; which

was read three times and passed.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill of the Senate for the relief of Rosanna Sowards, pending when the House adjourned on Monday last; when it was read three times and passed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY. Mr. BOCOCK asked the consent of the House to mov to take up Senate bill to organize the navy of the United States, not with a view, as he said, to its consideration at the present time, but with a view to secure it a consider-

during this session. In other words, he desired to nake it the order of the day for some one day this session. Objection being made— Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rules. Pending which the House adjourned: Ayes 66, noes 54.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1853.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body mmunication from the War Department in answer to a resolution of the 28th of July last, calling for a report of an expedition down the Zuin and the Colorado under the command of Capt. Sitgreaves, of the corps of topo-graphical engineers; which was referred to the Commit-tee on Military Affairs. STATE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PHELPS presented resolutions of the Legislature Vermont, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to oppose the adoption of any measures of partiality in commercial intercourse with any foreign nation or province, and that the adoption by the United States of the so-called reciprocity measures brought

Mr. BADGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to prevent in certain cases a failure or delay

day in March, (the day appointed by law for the next term,) he would feel himself obliged to discharge the jury, and would have no authority to go on and finish the trial, but would be compelled to commence de novo at the new term. The bill provides that where at any term of the term. The bill provides that where at any term of the courts of the District of Columbia a jury is empannelled to try any cause or issue joined in any case, and it shall happen that no verdict shall be found, nor the jury otherwise discharged before the day appointed by law for the commencement of the next term of the court, the court may proceed with the trial by the same jury, in every respect as if the succeeding term had not commenced.

spect as if the succeeding term had not commenced.

The bill was considered and passed, and sent to the

House of Representatives.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions reported House bill for the relief of B. B. Bennett with-

out amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. GWIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution in favor of printing 10,000 copies of the report of Lieut. Wm. L. Hernden, in connexion with Lieut.

L. Gibbon, of the exploration of the valley of the Amazon and its tributaries, and a like number of the remaining portion of the report when fairhold.

portion of the report when finished.

Mr. BORLAND, from the Committee on Printing, to which had been referred the joint resolution of the House providing for printing the returns of the seventh census, reported back the same with amendments.

reported back the same with amendments.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY,
Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if consistent with the public interests, copies of the applications made in 1831 or 1832 and 1844 or 1845 to the Government of the United States by the British Minister for permission to the British Bahamians to fish on the coasts and in the waters of Florids, or in 1847 claiming the right for the colored emancipees of the Bahamas or British West Indies, if of the company or crew of a British vessel, to come within the waters and jurisdiction of the State of Florida; and also copies of the letters from the Executive of Florida in 1834 or 1845, or of part of the delegation from that State in 1847, to the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the same being acceded to; and likewise copies of the answers of the Secretary of State to the applications and claim, and copies of any other papers in the State Department touching said subjects that he may deem proper to communicate to the Senate.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

DEFICIENCY BILL. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to supply deficiencies, &c.; the amendment pending being that of Mr. Gwin that the sum of \$300,000 be paid to California to be applied to the expenses of the State Government prior to the admission of California into the Union.

The amendment of Mr. Gwin led to some further discussions of the California into the Union. cussion, in which Mesers. WALKER, BORLAND, GWIN, and HUN ER participated; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, as fol-

YEAS—Mosers. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Gwin Houston, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pettit, Rusk, Seward, Soule, Wade, Weller—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Bright, Brooke, Butler, Clarke, Davis, Dawson, DeSaussure, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, Morton, Phelps, Smith, Spruance, Toucey—20.

Numerous amendments were adopted, which were offered at the instance of different committees.

An amendment offered by Mr. BRADBURY to make certain allowances to John O. Moers, as acting purser of

the navy on the coast of Africa, was ruled out by the hair, and the Chair sustained. Mr. CHASE offered an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of Hiram Powers's statue of America; which, after some discussion, was withdrawn, in

order to be offered in the general appropriation bill. Mr. BORLAND moved to strike out the appropriation of \$400,000 for the extension of the Capitol, and gave his reasons for the motion, which were that frauds were alleged to have been practised by persons connected with the superintendence of the building. He went on to show wherein these abuses and frauds consisted, and contended that it would be better that the work be discontinued for the short period between the going out of the pre-sent and coming in of the next Administration than to leave the Government at the mercy of faithless and unworthy agents.

Quite a long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. BROOKE, BRODHEAD, WALKER, HUNTER, COOPER, and others participated; when the question on Mr. Bor-LAND's motion was taken by yeas and nays, and decided n the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Mesers. Adams, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fitz-patrick, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Soule, Sumner, Toucey, Wade, Walker, Weller—23.

NAYS—Mesers. Bell, Brooke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, DeSaussure, Downs, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Pratt, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Underwood—24.

Mr. MASON moved that the further consideration of the hill be prestored until to means. the bill be postponed until to-morrow; which motion was

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations in relation to the Garay grant; when—

Mr. HALE delivered his views at length, and was followed by Mr. BROOKE, who, without concluding, gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

TEHUANTEPEC.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate amendatory of existing laws relative to the halfdollar, the quarter dollar, the dime, and half-dime, heretofore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means

with sundry amendments.

Mr. SKELTON concluded his remarks in support of this bill, and presented a petition, signed by the Governor and a large number of the members of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, in favor of its passage. He hoped all the amendments would be voted down, as the bill had been drawn with exceeding care, and would in his opinion meet the wants of the country at the present time. If the House would pass the bill as it came from the Senate, they would receive the thanks of all the people throughout the country, for there was scarcely an individual whose interests would not be promoted thereby. In conclusion, he demanded the previous question, remarking that he made this motion very reluctantly, but a sense of duty to his constituents and the country required him to do so.

Mr. BROOKS trusted the House would not sustain it,

as he desired to show that this was a very dangerous bill pass.
The previous question, however, was seconded: Ayes 78, noes 40; and under the operation thereof all the amendments reported to the bill from the Committee of

Ways and Means were rejected. The bill was then read the third time, and the question being on its passage—
Mr. HART moved that it be laid on the table, which notion was negatived : Yeas 65, nays 111.

JUSTICE IN THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT. On motion of Mr. KING, of New York, by consent, the bill of the Senate to prevent in certain cases a failure or delay of justice in the courts of the District of Columbia,

was taken up, read three times, and passed. FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY. Mr. KING, of New York, called up his motion to re-consider the vote by which the House referred to the select committee on the Gardiner claim, &c. the bill to prevent frauds upon the Treeseury of the United States, returned

the Senate with amendments. And the question being taken, the motion to reconsider was agreed to

The question recurring on the motion to refer the bill to the select committee, it was put and decided in the The question was then taken on the amendments of the Senate, and they were concurred in with three or four

POST OFFICE BILL-CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into ommittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Onn, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and proceeded to

the 30th of June, 1854. The bill, having been read, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

struction of the business of the country, which he ascribed principally to the conflicting character of the rules of the House. He said the House had for its government one hundred and fifty-three rules, besides some architect. United States of the so-called reciprocity measures brought before the attention of Congress would be greatly to the damage of the agricultural producers of the United States, without conferring upon them any equivalent benefit.

Also, from the same, to use their influence for the passage of an act in favor of granting land to the old States for the construction of railroads and for other purposes.

Also, from the same, in favor of stipulated arbitration as ambatitute for war.

> parliamentary law.
>
> Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, did not think that the evils of which the gentleman from North Carolina had complained were to be attributed to the cause which he was passed with the parliament. had assigned. The gentleman had said a great deal about

then stood, if the case were continued until the first Mon- | the absurdity of the rules and their obstruction to the | take up the bill to incorporate the absurdity of the rules and their obstruction to the public business. He (Mr. S.) should have been pleased if the gentleman had pointed out a single rule which contained an absurdity. A large majority of the rules had been the standing rules of the House of Representatives since 1789. Did not men do business then? Did they not legislate in 1810-12, and in 1820-25? The evil, therefore, could not be attributed to the rules; and he called public attention to this fact, because it was becoming common with men who did not understand the subject to say that it was the abominable rules of the House which ay that it was the abominable rules of the House which obstructed the business of the country. If the gentleman from North Carolina desired to go to his (Mr. V.'s) con-stituents and tell them where the evil laid, he (Mr. S.) stituents and tell them where the evil laid, he (Mr. S.) desired him to carry this message from him, and he would thank him to deliver it. The evil was in the men the people sent here. If they would send such men now as they sent twenty-five years ago, if they would send legislators and statesmen, and not demagogues, then would the business of the country be transacted. The evil was in the organization of the House, and not in the rules; they were and and wise and if strictly conformed to the table send good and wise, and if strictly conformed to, the table could be cleared of the bills under the weight of which it was now groaning. If they would put a gentleman in the chair who understood the rules and would enforce them; if who understood the rules and would enforce them; if they would organize the committees with proper mate-rials; and if the people would send men to Congress who could transact the public business, they would hear none of these complaints against the rules. But if they should repeal the one hundred and fifty-three rules by which they were now governed, and substitute in lieu thereof

the parliamentary law, they would then have some three hundred and seventy-five rules for their government. Mr. McLANAHAN desired to know how could the chairmen of committees, who had public bills in their keeping, make their reports and bring them before the House un-

less under the rules?

Mr. STEPHENS replied that the heads of committee ught to be presumed to be men of influence; and if they had possessed that influence which their position should have given them, they would have influenced the House to conform daily to the execution of the rules, and thus have expedited the public business. But the heads of committees had not the confidence of the House, and consequently every thing went pell-mell. This was his

opinion.
Mr. McLANAHAN thought it was to be regretted that the heads of committees could not command this influence, and that it would be well for the gentleman to peint out what gentlemen could command the confidence of the

Mr. STEPHENS replied that perhaps the gentleman would not like him to begin, for he might commence at a point at which the gentleman might not be anxious he

Mr. S. then reiterated that the evil was not in the rules but in their administration. His object in speaking was to prevent the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina going before the country unanswered, because the people might think that the House had committed a great absurdity in adopting one hundred and fifty-three rules

which nobody could understand.

Mr. STUART sought to show that the rules might be much better administered than they were if there was a disposition on the part of a majority of the House to de so, and endeavored to show that if the House at any time would undertake to enforce the rules in their letter and spirit the evil of which gentlemen complained would not

Mr. NEWTON then addressed the committee in favor of the homestead bill. The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body communication from the Secretary of War, made in com-pliance with a resolution of the 4th January, calling for he report of the board of officers recently appointed make a survey and examination of the various plans for canals around the falls of the Ohio river; which was reerred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

Also, from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating further information in relation to the allegations of fraud by Alexander Ramsey, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in the disbursement of money appropriated for the fulfilment of treaties; which was referred to the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone all prior business to proceed with the consideration of the deficiency bill; which notion led to a brief discussion as to priority of business, when the question was taken on Mr. HUNTER's motion, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 21 ayes to

THE DEFICIENCY BILL The bill was then taken up, and Mr. HUNTER expresed the hope that there might be no further debate.

had forborne to speak on several occasions rather than waste time by inciting further discussion.

The amendment pending was that offered by Mr. WALKER yesterday to strike out of the appropriation of \$25,000 for completing the work of the seventh census the follow-Out of which the Superintendent of the Census shall be allowed a compensation at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, from the time his salary as Secretary of the Census Board ceased."

Mr. DOWNS opposed the amendment, and a protracted discussion ensued, in which Messrs. WALKER, BUTLER, RUSK, and DAVIS participated.

Mr. DOWNS replied to Mr. Davis, and after a brief re-

ark from Mr. BRADBURY-Mr. RUSK moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, expressing the opinion that the present time was a crisis in the fate of the Pacific ad bill, which if neglected would lead to its defeat. Mr. HUNTER did not wish the motion to prevail, and asked if the Senate was prepared to allow bills on which he very machinery of Government rested to be put aside for a bill which it was evident to him could not be passed at the present session?

Mr. RUSK intimated that any delay of the bill would be fatal; that to postpone it would be decisive of its fate, and hence he should ask the yeas and nays, and regard the vote as a test question.

Mr. MALLORY, after some remarks from Messrs.

HUNTER, ADAMS, and RUSK, objected to the vote being considered as a test vote. He alluded to the necessity of pressing with all legitimate dispatch appropriation and instanced the last session to show where certain appropriation bills were brought in at the last moment, to ome of which there were at least forty amendments to be acted on, and in one instance an important bill was only

saved by about two minutes. Mr. BUTLER argued in favor of continuing the discussion on the contingency bill. It appeared to him that bills that appropriated money were to be taken on faith,

nd not discussed as to their merits.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, thought the railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific the great national measure of the day, and asserted his willingness to support the motion of Mr. Rusk, to the exclusion of any or of all other measures, even to the death of the appropriation bills if necessary, rather than forego a measure of such vital national On the motion of Mr. RUSK, the yeas and nays were

Several Senators rose and gave their reasons for the wotes they were about to give.

Mr. BORLAND expressed the opinion that the road to the Pacific was of too much importance to give way to any other. So far as his individual vote was concerned, t should be in favor of taking up that bill to the exclu-

ordered.

sion of any other until disposed of.

The question was then taken on Mr. Rusk's motion postpone, and decided in the negative, as follows:
YEAS—Mesers. Atchison, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Chase,
Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas,
Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee,
Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Sumner, Underwood, Wade,
Walker, and Weller—23. NAYS-Messrs, Adams, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Brooks

Butler, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Downs, Felch, Fitspa-trick, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Miller, Norris, Pettit, Phelps, Seward, Soule, Spruance, and Toucey—25. consider the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the amendment of Mr. Walker, and the amendment was Various other amendments were offered and adopted.

Mr. BORLAND moved that the bill be further amend-On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the committee next took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the On this amendment a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Mr. VENABLE spoke at length in regard to the ob-black he as-LAND was agreed to—Mr. HUNTER having acceded to the UNDERWOOD, BORLAND, DAWSON, COOPER, and LAND was agreed to-Mr. HUNTER having acceded to the

Mr. BRADBURY made another effort to insert an emendment respecting the claim of John P. Moers, stating the justice and urgency of the claim; but it was ruled out.

The bill was then reported to the Senate; when Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to adopt the amendment of Mr. BORLAND carried in committee, placing the appropria-tion to be disbursed under the management of the Comvery same decision. A man must be wiser than Solomon missioner of Public Buildings.

and have more experience than Methuselah to understand Mr. BORLAND replied teriation, and said if the Senate

the rules, and he saw in them the elements of all the delay | chose to continue the system after all that had been adand obstruction of the public business of which the country so justly complained. The remedy was to repeal the try so justly complained. The remedy was to repeal the the House, and leave to its investigation the point at issue. The question was then taken on Mr. Underwood's The question was then taken on Mr. Underwood's wanced, he would have no more to say.

Mr. HUNTER would prefer that the bill should go to

And the amendments were concurred in, and the bill Mr. BRIGHT moved to suspend all prior orders to

United States On motion by Mr. BADGER, the Senate insisted upon

its amendments, and asked a conference on disagreeing votes, which was agreed to; and Messrs. Banger, Bur-

LER, and BAYARD were appointed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill for the relief of John Charles Fremont, late lieutenant colonel in the

army of the United States.
On motion by Mr. BADGER, the Senate disagreed to the amendments of the House.

TEHUANTEPEC.

The Senate then took up the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in relation to the Garay grant; Mr. BROOKE concluded his remarks on the subject. Mr. GWIN moved to lay the whole subject on the table;

On motion of Mr. DAWSON, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Before the reading of the Journal, there evidently being no quorum present—
Mr. RICHARDSON moved that there be a call of the

House; which motion was not agreed to: Yeas 23 No quorum having voted—
The SPEAKER counted the House, and stated that one hundred and twenty-seven members were present.
A quorum being thus ascertained to be in attendance, the Journal of yesterday was read.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. . The House then proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1854.

Mr. OLDS, by direction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, moved to amend the bill by adding thereto a section changing the compensation new allowed to make the compensation new allowed to the compensation of the compensation new allowed to the compensation of the compensation of the compensation of the compensation new allowed the compensation of the compensati

lowed deputy postmasters.

The SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order on the ground of irrelevancy.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

RECIPROCAL TRADE. The SPEAKER stated that the next business in order was the consideration of the bill establishing reciprocal trade with the British North American colonies upon certain conditions, heretofore reported from the Committee on Commerce, the question being on the motion to re-

commit it to that committee.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, said that as a desire was manifested in some quarters of the House that the consideration of this bill should not come up at the present time, inasmuch as the report on the subject was only yesterday laid upon the tables of members, and as only yesterday laid upon the tables of members, and as the bill itself was one of great importance, he was wil-ling to accede to that wish, and would consent, if it was the pleasure of the House, that the subject should go over until to-morrow, provided it did not lose its priority in the morning hour. He had made these remarks upon in the morning hour. He had made these remarks upon suggestions from certain quarters that gentlemen desired to examine more fully the details of the bill and report. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought that under the circumstances by which the bill got before the House, the gentleman should allow the motion to recommit to be voted down, and permit the bill to go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that he believed the circumstances under which the bill came before the House were well understood. He asked the consent of the House to re-port this bill, stating at the time that he should move that it be considered at some future day. Consent being given, he reported the bill, and moved to recommit it to the Committee on Commerce for the purpose of keeping it from going on the Speaker's table, and at the same time moved that its further consideration be postponed until Thursday. He did this for the very purpose of giving the House an opportunity to examine the report, which he was assured would be laid upon members' tables by Tuesday morning. The gentleman from Tennes-see said at the time that this course would be tantamount

to making the bill a special order, when he (Mr. S.) re-plied that he did not desire it to have that effect. Mr. HOUSTON desired to know if this question was The SPEAKER decided it was not.

SEYMOUR then moved that the further consider

tion of this subject be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr MFACHAM desired to know if this movies should be agreed to, would it not make the bill a special order?

The SPEAKER replied it would not.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought it would in effect

make it a special order. The motion of Mr. SEYMOUR was then agreed to.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, offered a resolution closing all debate on the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1854, in one hour after the Committee of the Whole should resume its consideration which was agreed to: Yeas 100, nays 78.

into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Onn, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resum-(Mr. Ors., of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resum-ed the consideration of the above bill.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, made some remarks in re-ference to the debate of yesterday in relation to the ob-struction of the public business, and did not consider that the remark then frequently made, that the delay in the dispatch of the business of the country was owing in a great measure to the inefficiency of gentlemen at the head of the committees of the House, was designed for him as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He considered that the rules, when properly administer-ed, were good ones, and referred to the manner in which business was transacted in former Congresses as proof

Mr. NABERS replied to the remarks yesterday made by Mr. VENABLE, and trusted that this discussion might lead to a remedy of the rules wherein they were defective.

The hour fer closing the debate on this bill having ar-

Mr. HOUSTON, as the member reporting the measure Mr. HOUSTON, as the member reporting the measure under consideration, closed the debate on this subject, vindicating himself from the assertion that the obstruction of the public business was in a great measure to be attributed to the inefficiency of the chairmen of the committees, and pointing out the causes of delay in the transaction of business.

Mr. BRENTON moved to amend the item making an

appropriation for the compensation of members of Con-

gress, so as to fix their salary at \$2,000 per annum.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order. The bill was amended in several particulars, principal-y on the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means. After making some progress in the bill, the committee rose.

STATUES OF THE PRESIDENTS. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, asked consent to introduce, in pursuance of notice, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to contract with American sculptors for marble statues of all the Presidents of the United States. It authorizes the Scoretary of State to contract with native-born American sculptors for full-length marble statues of all the Presidents of the United States, commencing with Washington, and taking them in the order in which they served, and that he report said contract to Congress at its next session; also, that the statues aforesaid shall be done in American marble, and in the costume, as near as may be, of the persons they are intended respectively to represent. Objection was made; and the House adjourned

Mrs. CATHARINE MANTE, relict of Major Peter Mantz, one of the worthies of the Revolutionary war, died on Saturday last, in the 93d year of her age. She was born on the 16th day of October, 1760, under the reign of George II, King of England, and has lived a witness to the whole history of the United States, from the Declaration of Independence to the fruition of the Union of the thirty-one sovereign States. The deceased was the representative of five generations, being a great-great grand-mother; and had a daughter, whose daughter's daughters had a daughter-all living .- Frederick Examine

The Norwegian Colony founded by OLE BULL, about ten miles from Candersport, (Pa.) appears from the latest accounts to be in a most flourishing state. The settlers are much pleased with their location, are industrious, and have already made improvements in making roads, building houses, mills, and other works. Several new houses have been entirely completed, and the prospect now is that preparations will be made by spring for receiving a large addition to their settlement. At Cartee Camp a new school-house has been erected, and school is Camp a new school-house has been erected, and school is to be opened in it in a short time. A steam saw mill and two water mills are already under way, and every thing about the settlement indicates energy and prosperity.

At German theatres, the play, long as it is, is over at half-past nine. If it were not over at that time the audi-ence would decline to wait for its conclusion—that being the hour of supper. If ever this hour be the least exceeded, a banging of box-doors—sounding like the irregu-lar fire of a band of guerrillae—is sure to be heard, and the house is cleared in no time.